

ARE WILLING TO GIVE WOMEN VOTE

But Suffragists Get Uneasy at Sharp Criticism of Militant Methods.

BIG COOPER UNION RALLY

Five Executives of States Urge Hearers to Keep Up the Fight.

New York, September 17.—Well, the Governors were all there. In spite of the fact that box seats at the Hippodrome awaited them, Governor Spry, of Utah; Governor Hawley, of Idaho; Governor Shafroth, of Colorado; Governor Carey, of Wyoming; and Governor Hay, of Washington, were on hand last night at Cooper Union, in response to the invitation of the Woman's Political Union, to tell New York what woman suffrage has done for the States of which they are the executives.

Governor Carey told the audience that they were afraid not to come "Afraid," he explained, "that it would hurt us at home."

But there is a fly in every pot of ointment. The fly in the happiness of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the union, and the other women who sat on the platform last night was the spirited denunciation by Governors Hawley and Spry of militant methods in the suffrage cause.

"We of Utah," said Mr. Spry, "believe in the motherly woman, in the woman who holds home to be the most sacred thing on earth."

"I," he explored the women before him, "allow yourselves to be carried away by the enthusiasm which has carried away your sisters on the other side of the water. Your cause is too good a thing to spoil. I don't want to see you retard it by mistaken methods."

Suffragists a Little Uneasy.

Mrs. Blatch, who adores the ways of the English suffragists, suffered a slight abatement of the smile she had brought on the platform. Mrs. John Winters Brannan adjusted her lace wrap and looked pensively at Mr. Anna Shaw began to examine a suffrage picture postcard in her hand. But Governor Hawley made up for his offense by assuring the women that they couldn't possibly do worse in politics than men.

"If women," he said, "can beat the men in the legislature, they ought not to be allowed to vote."

"But out in Utah women have voted ever since I can remember. I have sat on judicial committees of which the chairman was a woman. I have seen women in office. I have watched them at the polls, and the more I have seen the more strongly I have believed in woman suffrage. I have never heard a reasonable answer to the question: 'Why should women not vote?'"

"You never will," shouted a stentorian masculine voice in the rear of the hall, and the big audience applauded loudly.

"Women," said the Governor, as he finished his speech, "have stood shoulder to shoulder with men in the development of the Western States, and that's why we think they should stand with us at the polls. But I believe sentiment for woman suffrage is gaining everywhere in this Union and the time will soon be ripe for its success."

Governor Carey Beams Gladly.

Governor Carey, big, benevolent and white-whiskered, beamed kindly on the audience as he told how woman suffrage was obtained in Wyoming when it was still a territory, and what it had done for them out there.

HELD FOR SMUGGLING

Pilot and Officers of Boat Arrested at Key West.

Key West, Fla., September 17.—Thomas Davis was arrested yesterday while piloting a small sail boat entering Key West harbor on the charge of smuggling nearly 10,000 packages of cigarettes and cigars. Davis, first officer of the steamer Miami, has been fined \$1,000 each by the collector of customs for their alleged part in the smuggling, the fine to depend on the ability to prove their innocence. It is alleged that Davis approached the steamer Miami when it anchored off Port Taylor preparatory to entering the harbor and there secured his cargo of contraband cigarettes. Owing to winds he was unable to reach his destination on one of the lonely keys, and was forced to be towed into Key West, where he was placed under arrest.

COURT MAY NAB ASTOR

Wedding Contemptuous, Judge Who Granted Divorce Intimates.

New York, September 17.—"Any citizen of New York, I should say off-hand, may bring before the court in question whether Colonel Astor is in contempt for marrying in violation of the decree," said Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills, who signed the decree of divorce against Colonel J. P. Astor for adding him to remarry, when informed to-day that Colonel

"Berry's for Clothes"



Just 115 years ago to-day, September 18, 1793, Washington laid the cornerstone of the U. S. Capitol, and the example of his whole life is a cornerstone for American character building.

He was as careful in his dress as in his conduct.

In his day the recognized costume for special occasions cost \$300 or more. To-day at our store the price of a full dress suit is \$39.50. Tuxedo suit \$38.

Luxurious silk-lined business suits \$30 to \$40; other suits \$15 to \$25 and every garment guaranteed to be all you could wish, or your money back.

Early Fall Soft Hats, \$2 up.

O. K. Derry

Astor and Miss Force were married at Newport a week ago. Justice Mills returned from a hunting and fishing expedition in the Canadian wilds, into which news of the wedding had not penetrated.

"The question of contempt has not so far as I recollect, been raised in this State, but the courts recognize that society, as well as the two parties to the divorce, has an interest in the issue," he said.

Justice Mills added that the defiance of the decree of his court has not altered his opinion of the advisability of sealing papers in such cases.

LEAPS FROM BRIDGE TO DIE

Eccentric Blacksmith Supposed to Be a Suicide.

Easton, Pa., September 17.—In sight of a score of persons, a man, supposed to be Edward Gagin, aged thirty-seven, a blacksmith, jumped from the bridge over the Delaware, between Easton and Philadelphia, at 11:30 last night. Witnesses who saw him take the plunge ran to the railing and saw him struggling in the water. Twice he called for help, and then sank. Gagin was an eccentric character, who rarely spoke of himself or his relations. All that he would tell was that his home was "down Jersey." He first visited Easton above five years ago. After working for several weeks at one place he would suddenly disappear, and would not be seen again for months.

LAST OF THE BUFFALO COATS.

Government to Sell 4,200 Worn by Troops at Wounded Knee.

Washington, D. C., September 17.—"For sale—4,200 buffalo overcoats, at not less than \$25 apiece. Apply to Quartermaster-General U. S. A. Not more than ten coats sold to any one purchaser."

This substance is an advertisement which has been sent out by the War Department calling for bids for a large number of buffalo coats, which since 1901 have been kept in cold storage at the quartermaster's depot in Omaha.

The coats were originally purchased in 1876, and were last used in the Wounded Knee campaign in 1890. Although thirty-five years old, they are said to be as good as when originally purchased for the troops. No other such coats can now be purchased.

When it first became known that the War Department intended to dispose of them a dealer offered to take the whole lot at \$3 apiece.

PLEAD TO REMAIN IN PRISON

Two Convicts Refuse Parole From Kansas Reformatory.

Hutchinson, Kan., September 17.—Not only have Sam Campbell and Carl Raison refused paroles from the Kansas State Reformatory here, but both have asked to be allowed to remain at the institutions after their terms have expired with the end of this year.

Both men are serving terms for burglary. Raison is learning to play the cornet and Campbell is working in the tailor shop.

Raison shows great proficiency as a musician, while Campbell is doing well at the tailor trade, and both, desirous of learning all they can, do not wish to leave the institution until they can make a living for themselves with the talents they have developed in the prison.

Superintendent Amrine has no authority to permit the men to remain after their sentences have expired, so the matter has been placed before the board of managers.

BITTER CAMPAIGN NOW NEARLY OVER

(Continued From First Page.)

so slight as to be almost imperceptible, have been used to prove that the United States has ulterior designs on her Canadian neighbor, while the annexationist sentiments attributed to some American public men and newspapers have aroused the cry that reciprocity is the forerunner of annexation.

Ontario Province.

Ontario, the great industrial and agricultural province of Canada, has the largest population and the greatest number of seats at issue, eighty-six in all, as against sixty-five seats for Quebec, the next largest province. Ontario has been strongly Conservative for many years. The province was peopled in the early days by the United Empire Loyalists, who fled from the thirteen Colonies when the American Revolution proved successful, and sought British territory to settle upon anew. To these people the annexation cry possesses a strong appeal, and the Opposition has had its embittered hate work in the United Empire Loyalist districts.

The crux of the defense of the reciprocity measure has fallen upon George P. Graham, the Minister of Railways, who on the stump and through his newspaper has been making a vigorous attack upon the Liberal leader, the Minister of Labor, has also been active on behalf of the measure. William Patterson, one of the authors of the pact, is an old man, and he has been kept busy in his own constituency, Sir Allan Aylesworth, who is signed for a few days after dissolution as Minister of Justice, is precluded by deafness from taking an active part as he would have liked in the campaign. High Guthrie, who seems slated as Aylesworth's successor, and A. G. Mackenzie, the Liberal leader, who is the provincial field, have also been among the most active supporters of reciprocity before the people of Ontario.

On the Opposition side, the economic and sentimental arguments against the measure have been set forth strongly by George B. Foster, the Finance Minister in the last Conservative administration, and other leading candidates of the opposition. Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, Frank Cochrane, Minister of Mines of the province, and the Liberal provincial Secretary, have also taken a part in trying to defeat the pact and the government.

While the reciprocity pact is the main point of attack, there are several charges of scandalous conduct in addition to the economic and sentimental questions which have aroused heated controversy.

Province of Quebec.

The French-Canadian Province of Quebec is considered the pivotal point in this contest, as it was prior to the time when the Liberal came to power. In 1906 the Conservatives held only sixteen of the sixty-five seats. In 1908 they had only seven, while in 1904 and 1908 they carried eleven seats.

Since 1908 the political complexion has changed in the French province. In 1910 the government of the province, which it was decided to establish a Canadian navy, to be under the control of the Canadian government in times of peace, and to become part of the British navy in time of war. The regular Conservative opposition, under K. L. Borden, proposed an amendment to the bill, which was adopted, to be used by the British admiral to build dreadnoughts. The French Conservatives, led by F. D. Monk, of Montreal, objected to both proposals. They were backed by the group known as Nationalists, in the Province of Quebec.

The Nationalist group, headed by Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne, former supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian Parliament, has consistently opposed any policy which would bring Canada into the foreign wars of the British Empire. Up to this time, the two men were members of the Quebec Legislature, but had kept out of the Federal arena, but had not attacked Laurier. With the raising of the naval issue, however, they began a series of public meetings and caused the signing of thousands of petitions protesting against the naval program. Bourassa, who is a grandson of the late Louis Joseph Papineau, leader of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, is a man gifted with great oratorical powers, and sways the masses by the vehemence of his appeals. He is especially effective in speaking French, for he appeals to the people of that race to show themselves the equals of their English-speaking fellow citizens. He is a man, not even Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has ever done.

In this campaign Bourassa and Monk are working together. Monk is opposed to the reciprocity pact on economic grounds, Bourassa says reciprocity is a minor issue and was adopted by the government only to throw dust in the eyes of the electors and make them forget the naval program. Bourassa is not himself a candidate, but he has addressed meetings in most of the constituencies in the Montreal district. He has especially tried to visit the places where Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in his first tour of Quebec Province, to destroy the effect of his former leader's appeals.

The Nationalist combination has candidates, with Conservative support, in many of the constituencies of the Montreal district, and in the other divisions the straight Conservatives have their own candidates, most of them being English-speaking.

The reciprocity cause is being upheld in the Province of Quebec by Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, one of the most eloquent of Canadian platform speakers, and Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who is especially active among the farmers. Dr. S. H. Beland, who has lately become Postmaster-General, and the Solicitor-General, Hon. Jacques Bureau, are the other leaders among the government candidates.

On the opposition side, besides Monk and Bourassa, are Henri B. Ames, the Conservative organizer; Charles J. Doherty, a former judge; J. H. Bergeron, long a member of the Canadian House and a host of other candidates while in the Quebec district. Rodolphe Forget, the leader of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and William Price, a millionaire lumberman, are the leaders of the anti-reciprocity fight.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier sits for one of the divisions of Quebec City, but in addition he is a candidate for the constituency of Soulanges, in accordance with a custom prevalent in Canada.

Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia, the province by the sea, W. S. Fielding, the Canadian father of the reciprocity pact, is fighting hard for his favorite project. R.

He Is Bucking the Machine



WILLIAM H. VAIRE, who is bucking the Pennsylvania "machine" candidate, George H. Earle, Jr., for the candidacy for Mayor of Philadelphia. For the first time in sixteen years the "machine" is not having things all to itself in saying who is to be Mayor. Mr. Vaire at present holds the position of Recorder of Deeds in the Quaker City, an office secured through the graces of the "machine."

L. Borden, the Conservative leader, is also a Nova Scotian, and though he was defeated in 1904, he came back strong in 1908, and has as his running mate A. B. Crosby, a former Mayor of Halifax, who is particularly strong among the working people.

They are opposed in Halifax by A. Y. McLean, who gave up a seat in Parliament to become Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, and gave that up to be a candidate for Parliament again, and Dr. Blackader, a Halifax lawyer. The government party claims that the opposition leader will be defeated at home, while the opposition claims that it will hold its own and improve its position.

In opposition to Fielding in Queens, Shelburne is F. B. McCurdy, a native of the county, who is now a leading business man in Halifax and Montreal. His father-in-law, R. F. Pearson, has a large interest in the Halifax Chronicle, the leading Liberal organ in Nova Scotia.

Cape Breton, which is a part of Nova Scotia, has coal mines and iron and steel works, and the Opposition has used these facts to try and stampede the electors against the reciprocity measure.

New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick, Hon. William F. Fergusson, Minister of Public Works, a former premier of the province, is the government leader. He has shown marked talent for organization in the past, and he is confident that he will carry the entire province for the reciprocity pact. He is opposed in St. John by H. A. Powell, a successful lawyer, who formerly sat for another New Brunswick constituency in the Canadian Parliament.

Manitoba.

The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the centers where the reciprocity campaign and its most ardent supporters are. R. B. Borden, the Opposition leader, paid a visit to the three provinces while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in London at the coronation. While at every meeting the Grain Growers' Association presented memorials in favor of reciprocity, Borden maintained that it was not a good thing to support the economic or political standpoint for Canada.

In Manitoba, only two constituencies elected government supporters in 1908. One of these was Brandon, where Clifford Sifton was elected by a small majority. He has now joined his former opponents in fighting the reciprocity proposals. Whether his influence, joined with that of Premier Roblin and Robert Rogers, the Conservative organizer, can overcome the demand of the grain growers for reciprocity will be definitely known next Thursday.

Saskatchewan.

In Saskatchewan, the population is largely composed of American farmers who have come over from the Middle West, and they are strong for reciprocity. F. W. Haultain, the provincial leader of the Conservatives, is making a fight against the agreement, while John G. Turfill, with the support of Walter Scott, the provincial premier, is supporting the agreement.

Alberta.

In Alberta, Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, is having a strenuous fight. He has been attacked by his fellow Liberals, and the house was dissolved just two days before the scheduled opening of an investigation into his disposal of an alleged election fund said to have been sent to him from New York, during the campaign of 1908. F. W. Rutherford, formerly premier of Alberta, was nominated by the regular Liberal convention to oppose Oliver as a Liberal, but withdrew from the fight. A. G. Cross, a former Attorney-General of the province, is still active in his opposition to Oliver, while R. B. Bennett, the opposition leader in the provincial assembly, is supporting Oliver.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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BY ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

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Tells Him She Is Well Acquainted With His Pasteurized Milk System.

GERMAN DEPOTS' SUCCESS

Infants' Funerals Becoming Rare at Eberswalde—None There During July Heat Wave.

Berlin, September 17.—Distinguished honors were accorded to Nathan Straus, of New York, at last week's international Congress for the Protection of Infants' Life by the German Empress, under whose auspices the congress is held.

Mr. Straus was presented to Her Majesty with other leading foreign delegates, and was at once drawn into conversation over his system of modifying and pasteurizing milk for infant feeding.

The Kaiserin told Mr. Straus that she was thoroughly familiar with his system of milk depots, having heard of their efficiency through her aunt, the venerable Dowager Grand Duchess Louise of Baden, to whom Mr. Straus had presented one of his installations at Karlsruhe. Her Majesty was also acquainted with the working of the two other German depots established through Mr. Straus's munificence at Sandhausen and Eberswalde.

"It has been highly gratifying to me," said Mr. Straus, who was the official delegate of the United States at the Berlin Congress, "to receive reports this week from the three German depots, as well as the one operated in Dublin under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen, that the depots at all four of these places are continuously and increasingly satisfactory."

The directress of the depot at Eberswalde, which is near Berlin, states that infants' funerals in that region are becoming a positive rarity.

In July, the hottest month of the year, many has had in sixty years, there was not a single case of infant mortality. In August, which was nearly as hot, only two children died from pneumonia.

These figures, at the very door of the Kaiser's residence, are particularly striking in view of the fact that infant mortality in the capital itself during the recent hot spell amounted to a terrifyingly high death rate.

The congress has been a most successful and interesting gathering, it has revealed wonderful progress taking place all over the world with regard to everything connected with motherhood, but the vital question of feeding infants has not yet been thoroughly threshed out. Indeed, stress continues to be laid on doctor's tables, instead of warding off the necessity of doctoring by far-sighted, systematic prevention."

Mr. Straus will sail for America in October. The congress elected Professor Jacobson, the New York specialist on children's diseases, an honorary member.

MUST PAY \$1,530 ALIMONY OR SPEND MONTHS IN JAIL

Charles H. Burnett, of Philadelphia, Held in New York on Claim of New York.

New York, September 17.—Charles H. Burnett, now a resident of Philadelphia, was arrested and committed to jail after a three-year chase by his wife, Belle Burnett. Mrs. Burnett obtained a decree of separation from Justice Gerard after she had defeated her husband's suit for divorce, and she has been seeking him to collect three years' alimony at the rate of \$10 a week and counsel fees, aggregating \$500.

Justice Gerard obtained her decree and alimony. Burnett has kept out of New York State and has traveled all over the world, making his headquarters when in America in Philadelphia. Burnett inherited some money from his father, and was supported by his mother, who was a considerable fortune. He charged his wife with improprieties with a young stockbroker, who denied all his allegations and asserted that he had taken Mrs. Burnett to theatres, restaurants and other places of entertainment at Burnett's desire and with his consent.

As Burnett did not pay the alimony awarded in the trial of his action and his wife's countersuit, and also on her final decree, she obtained a commitment against him three years ago for non-payment of the same. He was arrested. He then paid up after he had been in jail for twenty-four hours and was released. Burnett will remain in jail for six months unless he pays up, the total amount of his liabilities to his wife now being \$1,530.

LAD OF 15 HANGS HIMSELF

Newark, N. J., September 17.—Ferdinand E. Korn, fifteen years old, of 138 Stephens Avenue, Belleville, hanged himself to a bedpost in his room. He had been suffering from toothache for some time and could obtain no relief.

The pain had shattered the lad's nervous system, he intended to take his life. His mother had advised him to lie down and try to rest. He went to his room as if to do so, and later was found by a sister suspended by his four-in-hand tie. He was just breathing his last, and although cut down at once, he died before a doctor could get to him.

LIST OF DEAD IS BROUGHT UP TO TEN

Syracuse, N. Y., September 17.—Harry Bradley, of Franklin, N. Y., one of those indicted by Lee O'Connell when it crashed through the fence at the State Fair, died to-day. His death brings the list of dead up to ten. Half a dozen of the score or more who sustained injuries as a result of the accident, are still on the dangerous list.

Leo Oldfield, driver of the automobile, is in a serious condition, with a fractured rib and internal hurts. He is expected to recover.

A remarkable feature of the tragedy is that while scores of women were in the crowd into which the automobile plunged, and that many of them were knocked down and trampled upon, only one, Miss Anna Youker, was injured.

Following is a revised list of the

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Victor-Victrola IV, Price \$15.00

This instrument, like all other Victor-Victrolas, is of the hornless type, the music issuing forth from an enclosed sound amplifying compartment, which enables you to increase or diminish the volume of sound by opening or closing the small doors.

The Victrola IV is equipped with the latest Victor improvements, including exhibition sound box, Victor tapering tone arm, "goose neck" sound-box tube, and 10-inch turn-table, insuring to you the true Victor quality.

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213 East Broad.

Dead:

Claude Hamill, Hammond, N. Y.
Frederick H. Arnold, Syracuse.
Harold Arnold, son of latter.
Harry Bradley, Franklin, N. Y.
Charles Ballantyne, Syracuse.
Nicholas Cole, Alexandria Bay.
Cornelius W. Halpin, Lakeland, N. Y.
John W. Paine, Cortland.
Seth Smith, Syracuse.
One unidentified man, twenty-two years old.

WALKS STREET IN NIGHTIE

Young Woman Somanbulist Startles Strid Motorman.

New York, September 17.—A vision of a young woman in a white nightie, with bare feet and braids of light-brown hair down her back, startled the motorman of a Lee Avenue trolley car as he was running in the direction of Williamsburg early to-day. He changed his gong as he passed the Clymer Street Police Station, and when Lieutenant Lyman rushed out, pointed out the figure in white.

The motorman, who was by the Lyman, told the woman by the arms, and with a startled scream opened her eyes and then became hysterical. She finally quieted down enough to tell the police that she was Miss Sophie Michaels, twenty-two years old, and that she was a somnambulist and frequently walked in her sleep. She was given an old pair of shoes wrapped in a policeman's overcoat and sent home.

WHERE LINCOLN SAW BATTLE.

Monument to Mark Site of Old Fort Stevens, Near Capital.

Washington, D. C., September 17.—Old Fort Stevens, one of the line of breastworks thrown up about three miles from Washington at a crisis in the Civil War, is to be marked by a monument. On the site from which President Lincoln viewed the defeat of General Early's attempt to capture Washington in 1864, a boulder monument, to stand about nine feet high and to be capped by a five-ton stone, will be erected within a few months.

OBITUARY

Joseph Scott.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Norfolk, Va., September 17.—Joseph Scott died this morning at his residence, 491 Martin Avenue. He was sixty-three years old, and is survived by his wife and three children, one of whom is Mrs. H. O. Goode, of Richmond.

Mrs. Margaret Horsfall.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Hampton, Va., September 17.—Mrs. Margaret Horsfall, eighty-seven years old, died in the home of her daughter here to-day.

DEATHS

MORRISSETTE—Died, September 17, at his residence, No. 111 South Belvidere Street, JAMES A. MORRISSETTE. He leaves besides his wife, his mother and one brother, Irvin A. of Columbus, O.

STEPHENS—Died, on Saturday, September 16, 1911, at 7:30 A. M., at her residence, No. 11 R Street, Mrs. E. Washington, D. C. Mrs. ANN E. widow of Daniel, and beloved mother of Walter G. Stephens, aged sixty-one years.

Interment at Alexandria, Va., SEPTEMBER 18.

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BOYS!

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